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TUESDAY, JULY 5, 1904.

Circulation During June. George L. Bloomfield, Auditor of The St. Louis Repul lic, being duly sworn says that the actual number of full and complete copies of the Dally and Sunday Republic printed during the month of June, 1904, all in regular editions, was as per schedule below:

Coples 1 Date

| | | | | Copies |
|---|-----------------|------------|----------------|-----------|
| | 1 | 108,090 | 16 | 108,360 |
| | 2 | 106,410 | 17 | 107,550 |
| | 8 | 105,640 | 18 | 109,110 |
| | 4 | 108.040 | 19 (Sunday | 121,530 |
| | 5 (Sunday) | 122,110 | 20 | 107,510 |
| | 8 | 106,730 | 21 | 108,980 |
| | 7 | 107,650 | 22 | 109,480 |
| | 8 | 110,480 | 23 | 109,120 |
| | | 107.020 | 24 | 110,590 |
| | 10 | 108.000 | 25 | 108,800 |
| | 11 | 108,790 | 26 (Sunday | 123,840 |
| | 12 (Sunday | 123,470 | 27 | 108,230 |
| j | 18 | 107.980 | 28 | 110.080 |
| | 14 | 107.640 | 29 | 109.150 |
| | 18 | 109.870 | 30 | 109,250 |
| | 10 | | | |
| | | | | 3,309,410 |
| | Less all copies | spoiled in | printing, left | over |
| | or filed | | | 79.283 |

And said George L. Bloomfield further says that the number of copies returned and reported unsold during the month of June was 7.67 per cent. GEO. I. BLOOMFIELD. Sworn to and subscribed before me this 30th day of J. F. FARISH,

Net number distributed......3,230,127

Average daily distribution......107,871

Notary Public, City of St. Louis, Mo. My term expires April 25, 1905.

AT THE PSYCHOLOGICAL MOMENT. On yesterday, a national holiday and principal

event in the Exposition calendar, with a million or more people assembled in the city and the population of virtually the whole world represented in our great public, the Globe sent up its familiar wail about "poor old Missouri." It might have been hoped that some chance bit of sentiment for the city and the State in which its career has been laid, or some regard for the people, or some surviving remnant of self-respect would prevent the Globe from Indulging its propensity for slanderous indecency on such a day and occasion. Surely it might have foreborne for that one day; it should have foreborne. The eternal fitness of things demanded that even a slanderer should cease.

But no restraining motive, no deference to the spirit of the day operated to suspend the flow of venom and mendacity, and the notorious Ananias, the what's the matter with Missouri organ, the newspaper of a predatory, nonpartisan, political gang howled about a horrible condition of crime which it described as carrying Missouri and St. Louis on a 'downward course."

Fine reading for the visitor! Fine reading for the people at home! Anamias seizes the big moment, the great occasion, to advertise its lies. When the public is swelled by the accession of hundreds of thousands of visitors it is the big opportunity for damage. The lie has bigger circulation. It can be sent farther. People will carry back into every section the false intelligence that St. Louis and Missouri are swamped in a condition of civic horror and about to be submerged. And the decent citizenship of Missouri has no remedy.

There is no cure for a lie of this character. It cannot be overtaken. It travels faster than truth and in devious paths. It burts as it travels, gains ever-increasing strength with repetition and multiplies its injuriousness.

Slander of the kind disseminated by the Globe under a sort of political pretense is personal in its application. The voting population of Missouri is its lirect object. Now and then the Ananias organ contemptuously characterizes the majority of the people of the State as "Bourbons," and makes them the subject of lengthy abuse of a kind observable in no other paper in the United States. The Ananias organ evinces a spleen and malignance against the people of the city and State where it is published. Such a habit is unique, to say the least. It has no parallel in human affairs. A lower sphere of creation, however, supplies something analogous in the instance of the bird which fouls its own nest. It is almost incredible that a newspaper operating in a civilized and respectable community could repeated-

ly and foully slander the people in bulk. The Globe howis about crooked elections and attributes the election of the present honest, high-class Democratic administration to "the State board system of city oppression"; whereas the truth is that the people's revulsion at the Republican era of loot and crime drove them to the polls independently of their partisanship to down the boodlers. If ever there was an election in which partisan considerations counted for nothing it was the municipal election of 1901. The temper of the people was displayed sufficiently by the fact that not long before they had gone to the City Hall with hemp ropes to lynch, if need be, the criminals responsible for the city's darkness. Those were the days when "we had a moon yet" and we had a Globe.

Ananias was the apologist of the gang which it nad labored to elect. Never a word during those four black years did it utter in protest against the criminal operations which made the boodle history of St. Louis. To the very last ditch it fought for the boodlers, even maligning Circuit Attorney Folk

ulterior motives. The Globe continues to radiate darkly-as darkly

as ever a Ziegenhein moon. The thirty years of Missouri's greatest development have occurred under the dominating influence big majority of whom prove to have been self-styled of the people whom as a class and a party the Giobe Republicans, is very pleasing to the rank and file of has unremittingly sought to render odious in the reputable Republican voters who are for good govworld's eyes. Missourians are people of the soundest character, the strongest virtues and the highest intelligence. Missouri is a great State; destined to atory would have a bad effect, and the leaders don't become far greater. It will improve and rise despite know exactly what to do. They feel, apparently, the flood and force of slander. But slanderous jour- that they must not do anything which would bring nalism is a tremendous detriment. It hurts, moral- their sincerity and disinterestedness into question, ly, socially, politically, commercially. And it is a great stench.

OPPORTUNITY AND CALMNESS.

The Democratic party can win in November. Conselous of this, it is now about to consider the means -the candidate and the platform. In the choice of gubernatorial nomination. Mr. Foote was in favor these the party must be dominated by the motive to of tendering Mr. Folk the election openly; Mr. Walbe right and to win. Sane considerations appear to bridge's friends say that he may express his admirapossess the people's representatives assembled here for the work.

Hope, confidence, courage and the desire to win have been powerfully promoted by recent developments. If there was any doubt of the great opportunity awaiting the Democratic party that doubt was completely dispelled by the Chicago convention. Since then belief has been strong; courage positive. Democracy has assumed a large and aggressive aspect. The political self-respect of Democrats has the brilliant record in good government made by Cirbeen thoroughly rehabilitated and enthusiasm prevails over the outlook in the rank and file. Leaderships have taken their cues from the people, antagonisms have been nullified and unanimity of purpose prevails.

The thing to be done is to name a man and annonnee # platform that will find response in the people and the various interests of the country-and there are multiplying indications that the convention will do it. Democracy will approach its momentous task with calm intelligence, confident that if it be well performed it will receive the indersement of the nation in November.

Let it be an action reflecting the will of the whole people and it will inaugurate a campaign to which men will bring their heads and hearts and hands. The nation welcomes an alternative to Roosevelt and ring rule. It waits to escape from a place of danger to a position of security. Let the Democratic party by its cool and conservative action offer the condition of security and relief, and the country will make the change spontaneously. The opportunity of Democracy is manifest, the will and desire of the nation's Democrats have been made plain. It remains for the convention to fix the destinies of the United States for the next four years.

THE SENSIBLE FOURTH.

Two strenuous Western cities have demonstrated that patriotism is not measured by the noise of fireworks nor exemplified by killing and maiming. They have shown that to be patriotic it is not neces sary to be foolish and contract tetanus and start conflagrations and do injury to inactive persons.

Except in the downtown district and in a few residence sections where population is congested, Independence Day was celebrated in St. Louis in what might be called a sensible manner. Even in those places about the worst pranks which were indulged were the locating of torpedoes on the street-car tracks and the use of canes to make a resounding noise. Otherwise the Fourth was comparatively noiseless and dangerless in St. Louis. Probably simflar conditions prevailed in Chicago, where the ordinances were also enforced.

Three years ago Mayor Wells advised an orderig celebration and issued a proclamation, quoting the ordinances, in which he mentioned the penalties for dolation. The next year a similar proclamation was issued, and this year the proclamation was issued by Chief of Police Kiely, who forbade the use of firearms and giant firecrackers and instructed the patrolmen to arrest all persons discharging light fireworks without a permit from the Mayor.

It seems to be clear that the stand taken by the Mayor and Chief of Police coincided with public opinion. The first year there was less noise and danger than in the year preceding; last year there was still less and this year the peace is bordly disturbed at all, there being no noisy celebration at all in some neighborhoods. At the World's Fair the discharge of fireworks was prohibited altogether, no one being permitted to carry any into the grounds.

This year Chicago also aimed at a sensible cele bration. Organizations advocated less noise and removal of danger, and public opinion was responsive. There was a campaign against a noisy Fourth. Chicago's action interested a few other cities and the desire for a Twentieth Century Fourth spread.

Right after Independence Day, when the waste of money is deplored, when there is anxiety about little bruises and when there is worry over tetanus and painful injuries, the idea for a sensible Fourth is more effective than at any other time. "The day after" is a fit occasion for coming to a wise conclusion, as the mind is either calm or anxious, where as it was eager with anticipation the day before and with excitement on the day itself.

The example set by St. Louis and Chicago may well be emulated by all cities and towns. When conditions were different there was some excuse for a noisy celebration; but now, when there are almost innumerable forms and places of amusement, there is absolutely no excuse. In another year the man who will purchase fireworks of a dangerosus kind for his children should be looked upon with pity, if

So many other entertainments are better and more pleasing that it is doubtful whether noisemaking would be even a little popular if it were not an old custom. The money wasted in a silly way on the Fourth could be used to such good purpose, such as education or in beautifying the home or in having a family holiday, that the expenditures appear to be the veriest extravagance. Hereafter the people of the cities and towns should follow their judgment and be modern and make the Fourth of July celebration sensible, 's St. Louis and Chicago have done.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY OF MISSOURI. The Republican party of Missouri is a noble and inspiring party. It has a distinct character all its own and should not be confused with any other organization; though a part of it is on friendly terms with President Reosevelt, who exercises an appoint

The Republican party of Missouri operates in its own way, according to its own mind and for its own purposes. It is the party of appetite for Federal good things. With respect to these it exhibits a fine unanimity, since every politician wants an office primarily, and all would like to distribute the pie to the others.

The Republican party of Missouri is the party of opposition, but the fact that it is not doing anything this year does not subtract from its nobility and greatness. It is in some doubt this year, and the doubt is rather creditable than otherwise. Ordinarily

when, after the gang had been routed at the polls, he it feels no compunction about opposing the purpose began the celebrated investigations before the Grand of Democracy. This year, however, it hesitates to op-Jury. Ananias howled the protest that the investi- pose the Missouri Idea and antiboodle campaign gations would cost the city \$66 a day, and described Usually the Republican orators can stir up enough Mr. Folk as a designing politician and schemer with discontent to make at least a nominal showing at the polls, but this year there is nothing on which to base an argument.

On the other hand, the good work done by Demo crats in exposing and punishing corruptionists, the ernment first and party afterwards. Under these circumstances the ordinary kind of opposition or-

The fact, too, that several of the so-called candidates of the Republican party of Missouri have been expressing sentiments strongly Democratic is perhaps depressing. Mr. J. N. Foote, Mr. Walbridge and Mr. Nortoni are ardent Folk admirers, which considerably reduces the list of possibilities for the tion for Folk at the polls; and Mr. Nortoni concedes Folk's superiority as a result-getter in reform. So that, upon the whole, the politicians who compose the Republican party of Missouri are to be congratulated for just doing nothing but hesitating.

Delegates to the National Democratic Convention insist on discussing the great mental qualities and exceptional experience of ex-Governor Francis and cuit Attorney Folk. Missourl is not too diffident to appreciate the compliment. The State delegation is pledged to Senator Cockrell, but if the convention actually insists on nominating either of the others
Missouri will promise an aggressive campaign and a tine administration of national affairs.

Kansas City reports a woman who left her hus band's fireside because he would not argue with her. Every day we are getting new ideas as to what con stitutes a happy home, and at this rate the marriage problem may some time be solved.

The Mad Mullah of British Somaliland is said to be on the warpath again. Edward should catch him and send him to the St. Louis World's Fair, where there are enough American, British, Boer and other soldiers to pacify him.

Between April 30 and July 2 the attendance at the World's Fair was 3,498,923, and that was the period which had been looked forward to as the worst. It's a good record for the first fifty-five days.

According to the advance statements of the man agers for the different candidates, the nomination of no given candidate is probable. It's time to view the panorama of possibilities.

July 5 is American Boy Day at the World's Fair. Unfortunately the Fourth of July will prevent a few of him from attending.

UNOFFICIAL ESTIMATE OF THE FAIR'S ADMI

Roosevelt has departed for his summer home. He may prepare to spend next spring there.

The crucial question: "Have you a spare ticket of | ♦ at all, but unofficial estimates place • admission to the convention?"

RECENT COMMENT.

The Railways in Recent Finances.

Railway earnings-always an index to the state of general trade-have steadily decreased, and the decrease has not been made good by reduction in expenses.

Shrinkage of \$3.100,000 on the important lines, during the opening quarter of the year, was accompanied by \$13,000.

600 increase in outlay for operation, and, therefore, by \$\frac{1}{2}\$ grounds yesterday, 70,000 alone hav-\$16,100,000 decrease in the net; and April and May returns, so far as yet reported, show the same tendencies at the numerous coach excursions work. Yet we have seen no really formidable increase in commercial failures, no trouble whatever with the banks and no sign of distress among the railways. Indeed, the week to the Santos-Dumont airship most noteworthy of all the incidents of the period has been the fact that, although the inability of great cor- haps, to keep the attendance down, porations to sell new stock or bonds at prices asked has been emphasized, and although a number of such corand the event, which were to have porations have been compelled to borrow on their shortme notes at rates ranging from 5 to 7 per cent, nevertheless the financial soundness of the companies has not abandoned after the cutting of the been questioned, and their outstanding securities have held their ground upon the markets.

This problem of the inability of great companies to borrow on their long-term bonds, at the old-time rate of 4 per cent or thereabouts, at a time when lenders willingly advanced the money at a higher rate on one and two year obligations, is in some respects the mos notable phenomenon of the time. Nothing akin to it has been witnessed in this generation; for the railway float ing debt on the eve of 1883 was created when the companies' credit was admittedly impaired, and when, t neet their pressing debts, they had to pledge with banks the last assets which remained in their almost exhausted treasuries. To-day, these notes are issued by companies in the highest credit; they are, in many cases, eagerly sought for by investors; and, on this basis, upward of \$150,000,000 of such paper is outstanding. Not a few thoughtful financiers and critics hold that this strange phenomenon has a simple explanation—the fact that the nterest rate in the broadest sense has risen; that borrowing corporations must hereafter pay a higher price for money; that lenders and investors recognize this fact. but that the borrowers will not recognize it, or at all events will admit it only as a temporary tendency, which is to pass away before the short-time notes fall due This hypothesis is to be tested with the progress of the year; if true, it involves some interesting corollaries, affecting many interests and many markets. But as yet it is nothing more than theory, and cannot be said to entered the gates, and notwithstanding the have created actual alarm.

Paris Antagonizes the Japs.

Two incidents eloquent of the unstinted friendliness

Two incidents eloquent of the unstinted friendliness of the Parisians for the Russians are as follows: A couple of weeks ago the Czar's birthday was celebrated in Paris with marked attention. In addition to the regular festivities and the church service in the Russian Bmbassy, the President of France had a special luncheon party to celebrate the event, and a regiment of guards, of which the Czar is chief, decorated their barracks, the Colonel sending a lengthy telegram to the Czar. The head of the French Navy also telegraphed the congratulations of the French marine.

Compared this with what happened last Saturday, on the birthday of the Empress of Japan. It was announced that a reception would be held at the Japanese Legation by the Japanese Minister, and numerous invitations were sent out. At the last moment it was given out that the reception would be held at the Elysee Palace Hotel, instead of at the legation. Japanese officials said the change was made because the legation building was not large enough to accommodate the expected guests. French officials said it was because the holding of the reception at the hotel would induce French people to attend. At 9 o'clock that evening I entered the parlors where the reception was taking place. Eaxetly fifteen Japanese were present, and not a single French man, or an individual of any other country. French Government officials had compiled with etiquete by sending messages of congratulation in writing to the by sending messages of congratulation in writing to the Japanese Minister, but not a single human being not Jap came in person to the reception. What I witnesse was a mighty lukewarm toast drank to her Majesty, the chagrin of the Japs at the total absence of French representatives being evident

On His Cont.

"Haven't you got a typewriter girl vet?" "No. I haven't been able to find one with dark

"Eh? What's the idea in that?" "Well, when I carry long hairs home from the office hereafter I want them to be the same shade as my

POEMS WORTH KNOWING.

THERE'S NOT A JOY.

BY LORD BYRON.



HERE'S not a joy the world can give like that it takes away When the glow of early thought declines in feeling's dull decay; Tis not on youth's smooth cheek the brush alone which fades

But the tender bloom of heart is gone ere youth itself be past

Then the few whose spirits float above the wreck of happiness Are driven o'er the shoals of guilt or ocean of excess; The magnet of their course is gone, or only points in vain The shore to which their shivered sall shall never stretch again.

Then the mortal coldness of the soul like death itself comes down; It cannot feel for others' woes, it dare not dream its own; That heavy chill has frozen o'er the fountain of our tears. And though the eye may sparkle still, 'tis where the ice appears

Though wit may flash from fluent line, and mirth distract the breast, Through midnight hours that yield no more their former hope of rest; 'Tis but as ivy leaves around the rulned turret wreath, All green and wildly fresh without, but worn and gray beneath.

Oh, could I feel as I have felt, or be what I have been, Or weep as I could once have wept o'er many a vanished scene; As springs in deserts found seem sweet, all brackish though they be, So, 'midst the withered waste of life, those tears would flow to me,



CROWD AT THE FAIR

Despite the Rain Thousands Wit nessed the Fourth of July Ceremonies.

FIREWORKS WERE PROHIBITED

Special Programme Carried Out -Pike Thronged-Unofficial Estimate of Admissions Gives Total as 175,000.

OF THE FAIR'S ADMISSIONS. .

Exposition officials were inclined . to be conservative in their esti-• mates of the number of persons • who had come to celebrate their • • Fourth at the Fair, and many were • averse to expressing any opinion • • the number at about 175,000.

This number would have been . swelled by about 50,000, it is said, . but for the heavy rain, which un fortunately set in early in the aft erneon and continued almost un-

• ing arrived in St. Louis Sunday on •

· over the surrounding country, were · a balleon.

Old J. Pluvius opened wide the flood-gates yesterday afternoon and gave the rain hoode that hangs over the World's Fair permission to do his worst to spoil the celebration of the Fourth at the Exposition. But the rain and the weather, bad as they were, were ineffectual to prevent what in all probability will prove to be a record breaker in point of attendance. Early in the day thousands of patriotic citizens, with their wives and their children and their sweethearts, set out with the Exposition grounds as the objective point, and every street car and shuttle train was londed down with the holiday crowds beund World's Fairward.

They kept coming, each hour's record being greater than the preceding, until the downfall that deluged the grounds shortly after 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

This rain, almost like a cloudburst, stampeded the enormous crowds on the grounds to snelter, and the palaces and everything on the grounds that possessed a roof were in the above.

to shelter, and the palaces and everything on the grounds that possessed a roof were jammed with the throng. It kept thou sands penned up under the leaky roofs of the terminal stations just outside the entrances, and prevented many who were just setting out for the grounds from persisting in their intentions.

RAIN NO BAR. At the first signs of a let-up thousand drizzle that kept up for the rest of the afternoon many persons arrived later. It was a crowd that had set out to spend the Fourth of July on the Fair grounds and would not be frustrated by the pros-

FIREWORKS FORBIDDEN. No fireworks or pyrotechnics of any furnished by the boom of the naval ex-

hibit display and the rattle of the six shooter and the rifle in the mimic ensnooter and the rifle in the mimic en-counters in the Wild West shows. The martial spirit that this engendered was answered and augmented by the roar of artillery that responded practically all day from the conflict of the Boers and British in the realistic engagements that took place in a distant part of the grounds.

grounds.

Thousands visited the picnic grounds located just across the deep ravine south of the Palace of Fine Art. This was the goal principally for the children, who accompanied their parents to the big celebration. The grounds are beautifully situ-

ated in that part of Forest Park, which has never been adorned except by nature. The big forest trees and the blue grass afforded a natural olayground for the children, and a grateful retreat for the older people, who had become wearled with the turmoil and excitement of the day's events one big basket dinner covered the side of the slopes, and many returned for lunch before the illumination in the evening.

GRAND MILITARY PARADE OPENS DAY AT FAIR.

The big military parade, the most elaborate that has taken place since the open-ing of the World's Fair, opened the Fourth of July celebration at the Exposition yes-terday morning. All of the military and semimilitary organizations on the Exposition grounds, together with the United
States Army troops at Jefferson Barracks,
participated in the military demonstration.
More than 3,000 men were in the column
toat paraded the grounds from the Administration building past all the vantage
points, through the main picture of the
Exposition, and on to the reviewing stand
in front of the Government building.
On the stand were President Francis,
General John C. Bates, commander of the
Northern Division of the United States
Army; his Eminence, Cardinal Satolli;
Archbishop J. J. Glennon, all the representatives of foreign Governments, the
National Commission, Directors and department heads of the Exposition.
The parade formed at International and
Olympian ways. The route was then to
Administration avenue, east past the
Louisiana Furchase Monument, on the
north side, thence through the Plaza of
Orleans, north of the Liberal Arts Palace
to Olympian way, and then past the reviewing stand in front of the Government
building. After the review, the troops
passed on to the Plateau of States, where
the various organizations that formed it
dispersed.

At intervals in the column bands played
martial music throughout the march of
the parade, The Phillippine constabulary semimilitary organizations on the Exposi-

At intervais in the column bands played martial music throughout the march of the parade. The Philippine constabulary band of eighty pieces, the Philippine Scout band of forty-five pieces, the Eighth United States Cavalry Band, the World's Fair Indian Band, and all the music organizations employed by the Exposition Company discoursed patriotic and popular airs continuously.

fortunately set in early in the afternoon and continued almost uninterruptedly until nightfall.

Of the total attendance it is said that a larger per cent were out-oftown visitors than has been the case at any other time since the opening. It is estimated that there were between 70,000 and 80,000 visitors from out of the city at the Fair grounds yesterday, 70,000 alone hav-A detachment of mounted police led th

A detachment of mounted police led the parade. A plateon of Jefferson Guards followed. Major General Edmund Rice and his aids rode in front of the troops.

The Philippine Scouts Band and battalion, the Twenty-sixth United States Infantdy Band, the One Hundred and Nineteenth Company, Coast Artillery, battalion of the United States Marines, the Philippine Constabulary Band and battalion, the Eighth United States Cavalry Band, a detachment of the Hospital Corps of the United States Army formed the first division.

vision.

The second division, Colonel McKenna of the First Missouri commanding, was made up of a detachment of Jefferson Guards, the Indian Band, First Infantry, Missouri National Guards; Columbus Rifles Band and battallon; Edisto Rifles of the Indian Infantry, Company B, Second Georgia Infantry; Battery A, Missouri National Guards, and the Northwestern Military Academy.

FOURTH WAS OBSERVED AT STATE BUILDINGS.

Liberty Bell in Pennsylvania Pavilion Viewed by Several Thousand

The Liberty Bell was the star attraction at the Pennsylvania State building yesterday, and as many persons as could conveniently crowd into that building at-

tended the Independence Day exercises

yesterday morning, while thousands called

to see the historic relic. The exercises in celebration of the Fourth of July began with a short talk by Superintendent Thomas H. Garvin, followed by a patriotic address by Colonel James H. Lambert, Executive Commissioner of the Pennsylvania State Commis sion. The feature of the exercises was a recital of the Declaration of Independence by Miss Rose J. Flynn of St. Louis, who by Miss Rose J. Flynn of St. Louis, who was arrayed in the national colors and bore an American flag in her right hand. Former Governor Robert E. Pattison of Philadelphia also delivered an address. Following the ceremonios, Commissioner Lambert and Superintendent Garvin gave a luncheon in honor of former Governor Pattison, at which were present, besides the guest of honor, Colonel and Mrs. Lambert, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Garvin, Miss Rose Flynn, Colonel John A. Glenn, Robert Pitley and Thomas H. Garvin, Jr.

Lambert, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Garvin, Miss Rose Flynn, Colonel John A. Glenn, Robert Pitley and Thomas H. Garvin, Jr.

The State commissions of Illinois and California joined in a celebration of the Fourth of July at the State building of the former, A feature there was the reading of the Declaration of Independence by Mrs. William M. Strother, the hostess of the Virginia building, who is a lineal descendant of the man who wrote the famous document, Thomas Jefferson. State Benator Walter Warder of Illinois presided at the certemonies, which were attended by several hundred persons, and the principal address was made by Governor Pardee of California. Mrs. Willis of California rendered a vocal selection.

James H. Trewin of Iowa, presided at the exercises held at the lowa State building in the morning. George H. Beeman of Washington, D. C., made a short address, and George F. Rinehart of Newton, Ia., read an original poem, entitled, "The Pioneers," Here there was an innovation in the reading of the Declaration of Independence, a British subject, one who had served under the royal flag and who stated that he was proud of his English citizenship, Norman Thwait, performing that duty. Other features of the celebration were organ recticals by Mason Slade of Des Moines, Ia., and H. Dwyer Jackson of the Conservatory of Music of Quincy, Ill.; a piano rectital by Frank Nagel of Highland Park College of Music, Des Moines, Ia., assisted by Mrs. Nagel, soprano, and music by Well's Band.

Governor A. M. Dockery of Missouri was the principal speaker at the exercises held between the Missouri State building and the Government building yesterday morn-

President Francis introduced the ing. President Francis introduced the Governor in a happy speech. Governor Dockery's words were listened to by an immense throng and his address was warmly received.

Notwithstanding the fact that the warmly received.

Notwithstanding the fact that the building is not yet fully completed, exercises were held at the Virginia building yesterday afternoon, at which only a few invited guests were present. Colonel Joe Bryan of Richmond. Va., who had given liberally toward the construction of the building. former Governor Pattison of Pennsylvania and President Francis made addresses.

YALE CADETS AT THE FAIR.

Were Delayed in Arriving by he Wabash Wreck at Litchfield. The company of Yale University cadet. which arrived at the Exposition yesterday afternoon was delayed by the wreck on the Wabash at Litchfield, Ill. The soldier boys were booked for a luncheon at the Connecticut building, and, although he-lated, appeared, and were greeted by a bevy of young ladies from the different State buildings who had been invited to

State buildings who had been invited to aid in entertaining by Mrs. C. C. Monson, hostess of the building.

The cadets are under the command of Captain Samuel A. Smoke, and number thirty-five. They appeared at the Connecticut building in their fatigue uniform, and the young ladles waited while the cadets washed away the grime of travel. Among those who aided in the entertainment of the cadets were: Miss Stella E. Monson, essistant hostess of the building; Mrs. Hobart Brinsmead, wife of the resident Commissioner; Miss Lyons of New York; Mrs. F. A. Betts, wife of National Commissioner Betts; Mrs. J. H. Vail, wife of Secretary Vail; Miss Cage, hostess of the Arkansas building; Miss Yeatman of Tennessee, Miss Addie McDowell, hostess of the Montana building; Misses Shumway of Illinois, Miss Wardner of Illinois.

CAPTIVE BALLOON DAMAGED. Windstorm Renders It Unfit to Make

Ascensions. The big captive balloon which has been making hundreds of ascensions daily from the aeronautic concourse at the Fair grounds during the last two weeks, was caught in the windstorm Sunday night and so badly damaged that it was not able

and so badly damaged that it was not able to make trips yesterday. At the time the storm came up the balloon was tied to its moorings with fifty sixty-pound sandbags. The hurricane swung the big bag around till it struck heavily against the cable, which was taut, splitting the bag from end to end.

Had it not been for the fact that it was re-enforced with two sets of nets, made doubly strong for captive purposes, the balloon would have gotten away. L. H. Windholz, one of the managers of the balloon, stated that it might require two or three days to complete the repairs necessary to put the balloon in running order again.

VISITORS AT ST. LOUIS HOTELS

-General Nelson A. Miles is registered at the Planters. -Mayor Tom L. Johnson and son, Loftin Johnson, of Cleveland are at the Planters. Among yesterday's articals at the Planters.

- Among yesterday's articals at the Jefferson were Clark Howell, editor of the Atlanta Constitution; J. N. McMahon of Toledo and J. A. Haymaker of Wichita, Ras.

- Lloyd B. Tredway of San Juan and J. Bermidez of Pence, Porto Rico, are fregistered at the New St. James. -Jennie Lew Young of Atlantic City is reg--George E. Martin of Litchfield, Ill., is a guest at the Laclede. -John W. Davis of Los Angeles, Cal., is at the Lindell. - Charles Peterson of Hot Springs, Ark., is registered at the Madison.

At Chicago Hotels, REPUBLIC SPECIAL

Chicago, July 4.-These St. Louisans regstered at hotels here to-day: Auditorium—F. S. Hoevel, H. S. Wheeler, Sherman House—E. B. Tree, Victoria—B. Dickman, G. H. Swift, Palmer House—A. S. Frank, G. E. Nichols, T., Wright, Great Northern—W. A. Brown, H. J. Bayard, W. A. Foster, W. H. Hall, Kalserhof—R. Sanford, A. F. Solomon,

Missourians in New York.

New York, July 4.-Arrivals at the hotels here to-day from Missouri were: seis Bere to-day from Missouri were:
St. Louis-Mrs. H. H. Norse, W. S. Bell and
Mrs. Bell. B. G. Samish, Hoffman; Miss J. M.
Brown, Mine, F. Alphonse, L. E. Meyer, Belvederer, F. I. Byrne, A. L. Perkine, St. Denis;
T. Diebels, Broadway Central; A. W. Cobb,
Holland, J. C. Adams and Mrs. Adams, Bartholdil; G. H. Lohmeyer, Victoria, J. T. Herrington and Mrs. Rerrington, Netherland; W.
H. Phineton, Gerard; J. T. Hunt, Union
Square. Square.

Kansas City-C. E. Maycock and Mrs. Mayeock, W. S. Claugett and Mrs. Claugett, Criterion, F. A. Hornbeck, Holland; H. B. Howard, Spalding; J. M. Goldsmith, Everett,
St. Joseph-H. W. Hundle, Manhattan.

PICNIC FOR ROOSEVELT. President Spends Quiet Day in

the Woods. Oyster Bay, L. I., July 4-President Roosevelt spent the day plenicking with his family. To-night the Roosevelt children celebrated with a fireworks party. Friends of the family throughout the neighborhood were invited. The display of pyrotechnics was fol-lowed by light refreshments and a hop for the children.

May Lose His lafe.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL Topeka, Kas., July 4.—John A. Kendall of Louisville, Ky., was serviously injured by a glant frecracker here to-day, his face is lacerated and he will lose his sight. He may not live.

Wellsville Weekly Record Sold. REPUBLIC SPECIAL Wellsville, Mo., July 4.—The Wellsville Weekly Record has been sold by the editor, W. L. Mabry, to H. C. Turner, a well-known newspaper man of Mexico,

............... * TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO TO-DAY IN ST. LOUIS.

From The Republic, July 6, 1879. The unfinished shooting on the o programme of the St. Louis Gun · Club for the Fourth was completed at the Red Stockings' Park, commencing at 10 o'clock in the morn-· ing and lasting until dark. In the establishment of a manual

sity secured a lot at the corner of Washington avenue and Eightlishing the school as a separate department was passed by the Board . of Directors of the University. This was the first manual training school to be instituted in the United States. The Coroner held an inquest over the body of Henry O'Leary, a 16year-old boy, who died from a wound in the abdomen accidentally inflicted in celebrating the Fourth by Edward Bradshaw at the cor-

training school Washington Univer-

ner of Eighteenth and Division Mrs. Sidentoph of No. 3457 Koncl. her husband, and in passing near . Victor street, was shot in the ankle . by a careless boy. The wound was

Michael Z. Vorak, 4 years old, was severely injured in the yard at his home, No. 902 Geyer avenue. His sister, several years older than he, was playing on the fence and tumbled off, and fell on top of the boy in such a way as to cut his scalp and fracture his left arm.

The Second Baptist Church occutime. The Reverend Doctor Boyd . preached at the morning service on • "The Love of God." In the evening • Professor Alexander Meyerowitz of the State University occupied the the State University occupied the

With the heat of the s hand, there was little doing in muexhausted and new music in the hew enterprises were things me